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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

Horticultural exports, as a whole, got off to a poor start in fiscal year (FY) 1984. During October, the first month of the new year, the United States exported \$250 million worth of horticultural products, down 9.6 percent from October of last year. Lower exports of in-shell walnuts and of table grapes were the major factors behind the poor performance. In-shell walnut exports fell from 22,000 tons in October 1982 to 15,000 tons this October, with all of the loss being to our two largest markets, West Germany and Spain. The decline is attributed to the later than usual harvest in California. The drop in table grape exports reflects a shorter U.S. crop. Lower canned fruit exports can also be attributed to lower availabilities.

Partially counterbalancing these declines were substantial increases in exports of oranges, lemons and fresh vegetables, especially lettuce and onions. Orange exports to Hong Kong and to Canada were dramatically above October 1982 shipments. Lemon exports, mostly to Japan, increased by more than \$3 million. The improvement in lettuce exports was due to better sales in Canada and an 80 percent jump in the amount taken by Hong Kong. October shipments of onions to Japan shot from 142 tons in 1982 to 4,264 this year. This, however, is well below the nearly 40,000 tons that were shipped in October 1981 following a typhoon which devastated much of Japan's crop.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.6 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Hong Kong is considering new labeling regulations for prepackaged foods. Under the proposed rules, labels of imported and domestically produced prepackaged foods would have to include the following information:

- *Name or designation which accurately and precisely describes the product.
- *A complete list of ingredients, except water, in descending order of proportion by weight or volume.
- *Shelf life (minimum durability). For foods with a shelf life up to three months, the day and month will suffice. The month and year are sufficient for foods having a shelf life of 3 to 18 months. For foods with shelf lives exceeding 18 months, a declaration is optional.
- *Country of origin.
- *Name and full address of the manufacturer or packer.
- *Net weight, quantity or content.
- *Instructions, if necessary, for proper storage, dilution, reconstitution, etc.

For flavoring ingredients, Hong Kong's Urban Services Department could accept sworn affidavits from reputable manufacturers to the effect that the use of flavoring substances in the foods concerned are in compliance with the recommendations of the International Organization of the Flavor Industry or other renowned trade associations certified as competent by their government.

--The Government of Bahrain has proposed adopting the shelf life standards (mandatory expiration dates) for frozen and canned fruits and vegetables that are used in Saudi Arabia (Horticultural Products Review, 8-83). Bahrain has had no written regulations governing the importation of food items, but has enforced a set of unwritten guidelines developed over the years through joint industry/government discussions.

--The Government of Guatemala has reversed its stand relaxing import restrictions on apples, pears and grapes. (Horticultural Products Review, 10-83). Recent reports indicate several importers have had their requests for licenses to import fruits from the United States for the holiday season turned down because of a shortage of foreign exchange to pay for such imports.

--During the week of October 19-23, Ministry of Agriculture officials in The Bahamas paid surprise calls on food stores and confiscated lemons and bananas imported from the United States. Managers of the stores were informed that as of August 5, a ban had been placed on the importation of these items and that only locally grown limes and bananas can now be sold.

--The Government of Venezuela has announced that selected items may be imported until Dec. 20, 1983, at a one percent duty. Included are almonds, filberts, mixed nuts, dates, prunes and raisins. There were no quantities or volumes specified. U.S. exports for calendar year 1982 in metric tons were as follows: almonds-409; filberts-155; mixed nuts-123; dried prunes-875; dates-127, and raisins-1,623.

--Despite a large domestic crop, Sweden's import opening date for pears was set on Nov. 9, 1983. Sales of domestic pears have been larger than anticipated. The trade estimates the apple import opening date will be set around the latter half of January. Norway opened its pear import season Nov.29, 1983, and will close Aug. 10, 1984.

--West European countries may import increased quantities of frozen french fried potatoes this season. Many West European countries harvested small potato crops as a result of unusually wet spring weather followed by summer drought (Horticultural Products Review, 7-83). European phytosanitary restrictions dim prospects for exports of fresh U.S. potatoes. However, a shortage of large-sized potatoes for processing will probably result in an improved market for frozen french fries. French fry sales to Western Europe totaled 244 tons valued at \$126,707 in FY 1983.

--On November 21 Sweden removed its extra import levy on dehydrated potato flakes. The levy, which had been increased by an extra 100 kronor per 100 kg. on May 5, 1983, because of rapidly decreasing prices on the spot market, now reverts back to 298 kronor (\$37.53) per 100 kg. The import levy on potato flour, 238 kronor (\$29.97) per 100 kg., which has been in effect since July 1, 1983, is not affected. In FY 1983, the United States exported 478 tons of dehydrated potato flakes valued at \$297,000 and 979 tons of granulated, dehydrated potatoes valued at \$1.3 million to Sweden.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--The Western Growers Association, in cooperation with FAS, sponsored a Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition in Singapore on Sept. 19 and 20. A wide array of fresh produce was presented by 26 U.S. firms at the show, which attracted almost 300 traders. Principals in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia were invited. In addition to displaying fresh fruits and vegetables, other events included a round-table discussion with importers and exporters on quality problems in shipments, banking and financing trade in Southeast Asia and current market conditions. Promotional events leading up to the exhibition included sampling and in-store promotions, feature news articles on U.S. fruits and vegetables, and the availability of an exporters' guide to Singapore. Specially prepared salads were also made available to the traders for sampling. U.S. exports to Singapore of horticultural products reached \$47.5 million in 1982 and have continued to grow in 1983. A large portion is fresh produce, particularly apples, grapes and oranges.

--An International Flower Show will be held at Cagnes-sur-Mer, France, Mar. 29-Apr. 8, 1984. It will include a floral and plant exhibition as well as a floral competition. Interested parties should contact: Exposition Internationale de la Fleur, B.P. No. 87, 06801 Cagnes-sur-Mer, France.

--The American Wine Festival held in Osaka and Tokyo, Japan, attracted a total of 1,568 wine, food and beverage traders over the four-day period. Both shows were sponsored by the Foreign Agricultural Service with cooperation from the California Wine Institute. Forty U.S. wineries participated in the two day shows with 36 from California, two from New York and one each from Indiana and Hawaii. Of these participants, 13 were new to the market and reported good contacts with potential importers.

The Osaka show, held November 9 and 10, attracted a total of 11 newspapers at a pre-event news conference. A special media walk-through of the exhibition was attended by three television and two radio stations. Sales generated for the next 12 months are estimated at \$1.08 million. The Tokyo show, held November 14 and 15, reported sales of \$4 million.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--The first commercial shipment of "in-transit" cold-treated Florida grapefruit arrived in Japan in generally good condition. The fruit, which arrived on November 20, was unloaded after a check of the ship temperature recording charts by an APHIS/USDA inspector confirmed that cold treatment had been properly completed.

A visit to the warehouse where grapefruit were stored confirmed the apparently overall good condition of the fruit. Only a very small percentage of fruit showed chill damage, although some trade sources later reported that a few lots did have severe chill damage. Despite the generally good condition of the fruit, some importers are worried that quality may change when fruit reaches normal room temperature after leaving cold storage.

In late November, average resale prices to wholesalers were around 3,300 yen (\$14) per carton, about the same beginning-of-season price as in past years.

--Brazil's frozen concentrate orange juice (FCOJ) exports are moving at a better rate than earlier anticipated. Exports for the July-June 1983/84 marketing year are now forecast at 500,000 metric tons (65° brix, equivalent to 172 million gallons at 42° brix), up from 420,000 tons shipped during the previous marketing year. The 1983/84 export quota, originally set at 400,000 tons was earlier increased to 425,000 tons and, more recently, has been raised again to 485,000 tons. The minimum export price remains at \$1,100 per ton with no prospects for change in the near future. End-of-season FCOJ stocks are now expected to be drawn down to 75,000 tons, a level somewhat lower than last year's 102,000 tons.

--Greek almond production has reached the pre-established government stabilization target of 12,500 tons (shelled basis). Production totaled 13,719 tons during 1983, a 20-percent increase over the preceding season's level. Restructuring of groves is the only production activity now supported by the Greek government. Restructuring includes introduction of new varieties to replace older ones, and better allocation of the groves according to climatic conditions and available processing facilities.

As shown below, Greek shelled almond exports advanced dramatically during 1982 (data in metric tons):

DESTINATION	1981	1982
<u>EC</u>		
France	16	512
Italy	0	233
United Kingdom	17	262
West Germany	434	1,149
Other	4	0
Total EC	471	2,156
<u>Other Countries</u>		
Algeria	0	1,350
Czechoslovakia	0	163
Yugoslavia	48	203
Other	48	97
Grand total	567	3,969

--Brazilian apple imports are projected to decline dramatically during 1984 reflecting larger domestic production. Brazil's 1984 apple production is currently estimated at 170,000 tons, a 75-percent increase over last season's storm-ravaged crop. Apple imports may fall from about 135,000 tons during 1983 to less than 70,000 tons during 1984. Traditionally, Argentina supplies over 90 percent of Brazilian apple imports.

--European Community (EC) subsidies for exports of certain fruits and tree nuts destined to third (non-EC) countries, effective as of Sept. 28, 1983, are as follows (U.S. dollars per metric ton):

Lemons, to Eastern Europe and USSR.....	\$101
to other destinations.....	67
Table grapes, from hot houses.....	162
other.....	41
Almonds, shelled.....	81
Walnuts, in-shell.....	118
Filberts, in-shell.....	63
shelled.....	122
Apples	
to specified countries including	
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, Indonesia,	
Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong.....	101
to specified countries including	
Scandinavia, Brazil, Venezuela,	
Colombia and Panama.....	34

Values were converted from ECU's at the rate of 1 ECU=\$0.84. The subsidies on lemon exports are equivalent to \$1.74 per 38 lb. carton for shipments to Eastern Europe and \$1.16 per carton for other shipments. Apple exporters receive the equivalent of \$1.92 per carton for sales to countries on the Arabian Peninsula and in the Far East and 65 cents per carton for South American and Scandinavian country sales.

--The EC has reallocated the 1983 tariff quota for preserved cultivated mushroom imports from non-member countries. Some 4,000 tons originally allocated to Korea were redistributed among China, Taiwan and other exporters. The new allocations are as follows (metric tons, net weight): China-27,577, Korea-1,430, Taiwan-3,136, Hong Kong-434, Spain-1,086 and Other-1,087. Multiply these numbers by 0.6 to obtain approximate drained weight equivalents. Imports over quota are subject to an additional levy of 160 ECU's (\$134) per 100 kilograms, net weight.

--The U.S. Department of Commerce's final decision that Canadian potatoes are being sold in the United States at less than fair value was made November 4. The average dumping margin was determined to be 36.1 percent--more than double the preliminary 17.3 percent determination (Horticultural Products Review, 8-83). As of November 18, importers of fall-harvested, round, white potatoes from Canada have been required to post a cash deposit or bond equal to 36.1 percent of the import value. An extra duty equivalent to this amount will become effective if the International Trade Commission (ITC) supports its preliminary determination (Horticultural Products Review, 4-83) that potatoes sold at less than fair value are causing or threatening to cause material injury to the domestic industry. An ITC hearing was held on November 18 in Portland, Maine, with three commissioners attending. A final decision will be made on or before December 22.

--U.S. imports of bananas declined by 7 percent during the first ten months of 1983. Total imports during this period were 2.04 million tons valued at \$474 million. Shipments from Ecuador, Honduras, Colombia and Guatemala were down, while Costa Rica and Panama were the only major suppliers with increased shipments to the United States. If this pattern continues, 1983 would mark the first year since 1975 that U.S. banana imports declined.

--The Spanish wine industry, confronted with excessive supplies, stagnant domestic consumption and increased export competition, is to be assisted by new government measures. In addition to an already existing price support system, the Spanish Government will now grant export subsidies for bulk wine. The subsidy, to be in effect Nov. 1983-Oct. 1984, will range from 500 to 900 pesetas (\$3.30-\$6.00) per hectoliter.^{1/} Spain hopes to increase bulk wine exports, which represent 70 percent of total wine exports, by 25 percent through the program. In 1982/83, wine exports totaled an estimated 6 million hectoliters, 17 percent of total production, with 60 percent going to the EC. Other major outlets were the United States, the USSR and Switzerland. In 1982, U.S. imports of Spanish wines totaled a record 29.1 million liters, comprising 6.3 percent of total U.S. wine imports.

In addition to efforts to spur exports, discussions are underway between government officials and wine producers to bring a halt to the expansion of wine grape area as a means of bringing supplies in line with demand. In recent years, domestic consumption has remained flat and export growth has been minimal. The discussions may lead to a reduction in wine grape area of as much as 400,000 hectares (one quarter of current producing area).

--On Oct. 13, 1983, Jamaica's Prime Minister announced Agro-21, a program aimed at developing the island's underutilized land resources, particularly for export-oriented products. The new program is apparently an outgrowth of a planning exercise called Operation 12 (Horticultural Products Review, 2-83). Agro-21 is essentially a mechanism to mobilize and coordinate public and private agricultural investment. Land, both private and government owned, is being identified and matched with crops appropriate to soil and climatic conditions. The long term goal is development of 81,000 hectares, of which 35,000 have already been committed to 81 projects. These include 613 hectares of winter vegetables, 2,226 hectares of citrus and 84 hectares of ornamentals. Projects covering another 22,000 hectares are in the planning stage including macadamia nut and pineapple production. The U.S. Agency for International Development is financing the salaries of some of the Agro-21 Secretariat personnel and is assisting in the construction of up to 25 assembly and grading stations.

--A new report analyzing implications of EC enlargement for trade in fruit, vegetables and tree nuts was recently published by the USDA's Economic Research Service. Potential trade problems in oranges, grapes, raisins, almonds, canned peaches and processed tomatoes are examined. It concludes that changes in EC policy, especially subsidy programs, will affect trade patterns more than elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to the new members. The report can be ordered from: National Technical Information Service; Identification Section; 5285 Port Royal Road; Springfield, VA 22161. Ask for "The European Community's Horticultural Trade: Implications of EC Enlargement." Cost per paper copy is \$13.00; cost per microfiche is \$4.50 (prices subject to change). Enclose check payable to NTIS or call (703)487-4870.

1/ One hectoliter is equal to 100 liters or 26.4 U.S. gallons.

WORLD DRIED FRUIT SITUATIONRaisins/Sultanas

Commercial raisin and sultana production in three leading Northern Hemisphere countries is forecast at 525,800 tons in 1983, 31 percent greater than in 1982. Bumper crops are currently forecast for all three producers. Sept. 1, 1983 beginning stocks in the three countries were estimated to be 151,000 tons. However, 52,000 tons of Greek stocks are from the 1981 crop and will be used only for distillation or feed. In addition to these Northern Hemisphere stocks, another 37,000 tons of Southern Hemisphere raisins were available on Sept. 1. Stocks in Australia were 18,537 tons, including 14,611 tons of sultanas and 3,926 tons of lexias, down 16,000 tons from last year. Stocks in South Africa were 18,431 tons, almost double the previous year's level, but virtually all of the stocked fruit was already sold. World stock levels, especially in the United States, are likely to build up during the 1983/84 season. The import market in the European Community, which accounts for 35 to 40 percent of world raisin imports, continues to be disrupted by the EC subsidy system for Greek sultanas.

United States: All U.S. raisins are produced in California. An estimated 78,000 of the state's 263,000 hectares of bearing grapes will be utilized for raisin production, the largest area ever and 32,000 hectares more than the 30-year average. The raisin crop sustained little damage from the inclement weather that plagued many California crops this year. Dried tonnage for 1983 is currently estimated to be at least 329,000 metric tons and could be as large as 350,000 tons. Even the lower figure would be a record and 42 percent more than in 1982.

RAISINS & SULTANAS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION
IN SELECTED NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1981/1982-1983/84
(METRIC TONS)

<u>COUNTRY AND YEAR</u>	<u>BEGINNING STOCKS</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>TOTAL SUPPLY</u>	<u>EXPORTS</u>	<u>DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION</u>	<u>ENDING STOCKS</u>	<u>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</u>
<u>GREECE</u>								
1981/82.....	20,500	98,100	0	118,600	30,000	20,600	68,000	118,600
1982/83.....	68,000	75,000	0	143,000	70,000	11,000	62,000	143,000
1983/84.....	62,000	96,500	0	158,500	68,500	60,000	30,000	158,500
<u>TURKEY</u>								
1981/82.....	6,000	110,000	0	116,000	105,000	10,000	1,000	116,000
1982/83.....	1,000	95,000	0	96,000	83,000	8,000	5,000	96,000
1983/84.....	5,000	100,000	0	105,000	70,000	10,000	25,000	105,000
<u>UNITED STATES</u>								
1981/82.....	91,369	234,054	429	325,852	55,685	197,741	72,426	325,852
1982/83.....	72,426	231,332	4,790	308,548	51,666	172,487	84,395	308,548
1983/84.....	84,395	329,308	3,000	416,703	70,000	200,000	146,703	416,703
<u>TOTAL</u>								
1981/82.....	117,869	442,154	429	560,452	190,685	228,341	141,426	560,452
1982/83.....	141,426	401,332	4,790	547,548	204,666	191,487	151,395	547,548
1983/84.....	151,395	525,808	3,000	680,203	208,500	270,000	201,703	680,203

DRIED FRUIT

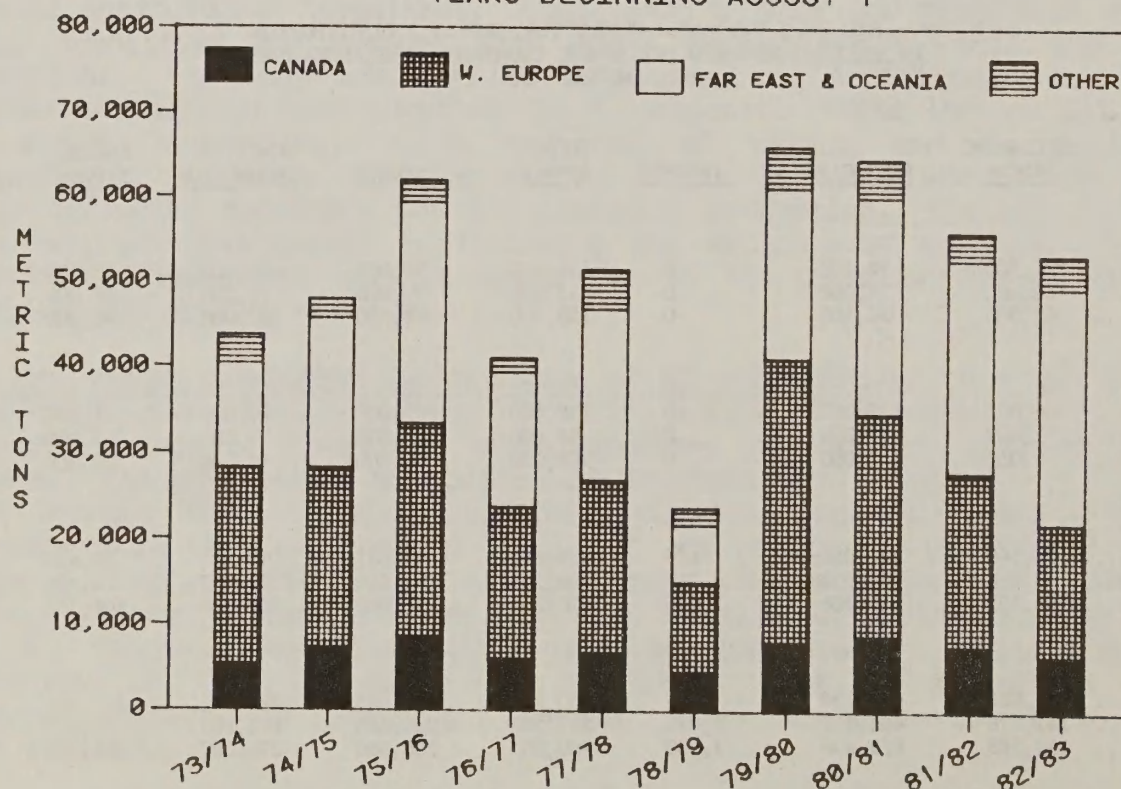
A minimum field price of \$1,433 per metric ton has been negotiated for the 1983 crop. This indicates the cash price growers can expect to receive for sales to industrial buyers in North America. However, these sales are expected to take only 40 percent of the crop. The remainder will go into a reserve pool and be eligible for sale in the export market at reduced price or to the government for use in various ways such as the school lunch program. Because of the large amount of raisins in the reserve pool, the average return from the 1983 raisin crop may not be much more than one-half of the field price.

Under the 1983 Raisin Incentive Program shipments to buyers outside North America can be made from the reserve pool at the following prices:

Period	Price per Metric Ton
7/1/83 - 1/31/84	\$501.55
2/1/84 - 4/30/84	\$573.20
5/1/84 - 7/31/84	\$644.85
8/1/84 - 10/31/84	\$716.50
11/1/84 - 12/31/84	\$788.14

The United States exported 53,000 tons of raisins in 1982/83 (Aug.-July), down 5 percent from the previous season and 17 percent less than the good 1980/81 season. Exports to Canada and Western Europe declined, but shipments to Asian markets, especially to Japan, increased. Last season Japan accounted for one-third of U.S. raisin exports. Abundant supplies, competitive prices and an aggressive promotional program, including a new USDA-financed \$5 million effort in Western Europe, should contribute to export growth of about 30 percent in 1983/84.

U.S. EXPORTS OF RAISINS, 1973/74-1982/83
YEARS BEGINNING AUGUST 1



Greece: The 1983 sultana crop is estimated to be 29 percent larger than last season's harvest. Sultanas are grown on 31,234 hectares. Any expansion is prohibited under EC regulations. The 1983 crop was of excellent quality having been harvested and dried under ideal weather conditions. Many Greek vineyards started in the 1950's have now reached 30 years of age and should be replanted. In most cases replanting will be with European varieties grafted to American rootstock resistant to Phylloxera.

In view of the bumper sultana crop in prospect for 1983 and the increased pressure for suitable storage space, the EC Council in June 1983 authorized the sale of 52,000 tons of 1981 crop Greek raisins still in storage for distillation or other non-human purposes such as animal feeds. Tenders were invited in September but no offers were received. The prospects for large sales in future tenders are pessimistic.

The EC's 1982/83 subsidy scheme for raisins has been extended through the 1983/84 season. However, the minimum price to growers, in terms of Greek drachma, is up by close to 7 percent because of devaluation of the drachma relative to the European Currency Unit (ECU). In addition, on November 4, the European Community raised the minimum import price (MIP) for raisins and sultanas by 5 percent. This resulted in an automatic increase in the processing subsidy for Greek sultanas, because the subsidy calculation is based on the difference between the MIP and the grower price. Processors who pay the minimum price to growers are eligible to receive the processing subsidy. The following summarizes the subsidy scheme for No. 4 grade sultanas in terms of drachmas and U.S. dollar equivalents per metric ton using November 1982 and 1983 drachma-dollar exchange rates:

Item	Drachmas		U.S. Dollar Equivalent	
	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84
Minimum price to grower...	96,500	102,870	1,250	1,080
Greek Government income :				
support payment to grower:	7,865	9,000	100	94
Processing subsidy.....	24,050	42,050	340	440
Weekly Storage subsidy....	252	564	3.46	5.91

While the grower will receive about \$1,174 for every ton of sultanas he sells, the net cost of fruit to the processor is only \$640 per ton. Processors unable to market their sultanas may sell them to government intervention agencies, which in turn offers them to exporters for the equivalent of about \$860 per ton.

Since Greece joined the EC, there appears to have been a shift of exports away from barter sales to the Soviet Union and other East European countries towards the United Kingdom. Official Greek data indicate calendar year exports to the U.K. rose from 3,510 tons in 1980 to 23,398 tons in 1982. Jan.-Aug. 1983 exports to the EC were 48,500 tons including 20,393 tons to the U.K. Soviet and EC import data, however, do not show such a shift.

Export sales got off to a slow start in 1983/84 as importers waited for price cuts they anticipated would follow the granting of additional subsidies which Greek processors were requesting. Prospects were much improved after the November subsidy announcement. It appears unlikely, however, that markets will be found for all of the 1983 crop.

DRIED FRUIT

Turkey: The 1983/84 sultana crop is estimated at 100,000 tons compared to 95,000 tons in 1982/83. Fruit setting was reported as exceptional, but frequent changes in air temperature combined with occasional rain and hail storms reduced yields and prevented the production of a more uniform crop. Sultanas are grown on around 6 percent of the total vineyard area in Turkey. The overall average yield in 1983/84 is estimated at 1,850 kilograms per hectare, within a range of 800 to 4,000 kilograms on a few of the 50 percent of the sultana vineyards which are irrigated.

The Turkish Government has increased the producer support price for No. 9 sultanas from the 1983 crop to 158,000 liras (\$627) per ton, up 20 percent from last year. However, this actually represents a decline of 12 percent in dollar terms due to devaluation. Moreover, many producers are receiving spot prices 8,000 to 10,000 liras (\$32-40) below the support price level.

The EC, which takes over 70 percent of exports, continued to be the largest market for Turkish sultanas. Other important markets are Switzerland, Iraq, the Soviet Union and Canada. Although about 80,000 tons of sultanas are available for export in 1983/84, actual exports are likely to be less than that. Exporters claim that the \$110 per ton export tax limits their competitiveness on the European market.

Iran: Statistics provided by the Iranian delegate, a private trade representative, to the International Sultana Conference indicated a 1982 crop of 65,000 tons with output expected to rise to 74,000 tons in 1983. The USDA has no independent means to verify these figures. Iran carried no stocks into the current season. Domestic consumption is estimated to have increased from 18,000 tons in 1981/82 to 24,700 tons in 1982/83.

Sultana exports for all of 1982/83 were estimated at 40,300 tons. As the following tabulation for Sept. 1, 1982-July 10, 1983 indicates, most of Iran's sultana exports now go to Persian Gulf countries and Eastern Europe.

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>
Persian Gulf Countries 1/.....	20,000
U.S.S.R.....	4,500
Other Eastern Europe.....	9,500
Western Europe.....	3,200
Other.....	2,300
Total.....	39,500

1/ Includes 8,000 tons of unregistered exports.

SOURCE: Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines.

The Trade is forecasting exports of 48,000 tons for 1983/84. An overvalued currency makes it difficult for Iranian exporters to compete in the West European market. As recently as the 1980/81 season, over one-third of Iranian sultanas went to Western Europe.

Afghanistan: Although recent production figures are unavailable, historical raisin output in Afghanistan has totaled about 90,000 tons. The principal export market is the Soviet Union, which takes 70 to 90 percent of shipments. Exports to the United Kingdom, the second largest market, have increased dramatically in recent years. The only remaining market of significance is India.

Mexico: Raisin production has doubled in Mexico since 1975. Ninety-five percent of production is concentrated in Sonora State where there has been a noticeable shift from other crops, especially cotton, to grapes. For 1983, a record crop of nearly 20,000 tons had been expected but late rains during the August and September harvesting and drying periods resulted in a 50 percent crop loss and lowered quality. The 1983 crop is now placed at 10,000 tons compared to 16,000 tons last year. It is estimated that 16,335 hectares are planted to grapes for raisins of which 12,100 were bearing in 1983. The United States and Brazil were Mexico's major export markets in 1982. Exports are expected to decline to 5,500 tons in 1983.

MEXICO: RAISIN EXPORTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1981 and 1982
(Metric Tons)

Destination	1981	1982
United States.....:	67	4,761
Brazil.....:	755	1,158
Peru.....:	301	430
West Germany.....:	---	262
Colombia.....:	330	255
Other.....:	1	444
Total.....:	1,454	7,310

Domestic raisin consumption has fallen dramatically because of the attractive export price since the 1982 peso devaluation and the reduced local buying power due to the state of the economy.

Southern Hemisphere raisin production, including sultanas, was reviewed in FHORT 6-83 (June, 1983) at which time it was indicated that total production from that sector would decline by 10 percent in 1983. The production estimates contained in that report were as follows (1,000 metric tons):

Country	1981	1982	1983
Argentina.....:	5.5	6.0	8.0
Australia 1/.....:	55.8	90.2	75.0
Chile.....:	2.5	2.5	3.0
South Africa.....:	23.9	24.7	25.5
Total.....:	87.7	123.4	111.5

1/ Includes lexias (mostly muscats) which account for 7-10 % of production.

Importing Countries: EC importers are still trying to adjust to the disruptive effects of the Community subsidy scheme introduced in 1981/82. During the first season of the system, Greek processors were unwilling to sell sultanas at prevailing world prices, preferring instead to collect EC storage subsidies. Most of the crop was eventually sold to government intervention agencies. Late in the season, the EC sold some of these sultanas at fire sale prices, but most of the crop was withdrawn from the market. At the beginning of this season, 52,000 tons of these withdrawn 1981 crop raisins were still in storage.

In an effort to move the 1982 crop, the EC raised processor subsidies substantially and imposed a minimum import price in order to prevent third country raisins and sultanas from undercutting the Greek product. As a result, only 10,000 tons of 1982 crop Greek sultanas were carried over.

DRIED FRUIT

For the 1983/84 season, EC officials, with the support of sultana importing countries in the Community, proposed placing an 80,000-ton limit (threshold) on the quantity of fruit eligible for processing subsidies. The Greek Government refused to accept this limitation, so the 1982/83 scheme was extended through the 1983/84 season. On Nov. 4, 1983, however, the MIP was raised by 5 percent from 1,067 ECU's to 1,120 ECU's per ton. The new MIP is currently equivalent to about \$960.^{1/} Imports brought in at less than the minimum price are assessed a penalty of 160 ECU's (\$134) per ton.

^{1/} When the 1,067 ECU's MIP was originally introduced it was equivalent to \$1,000, but subsequent increases in the value of the dollar relative to the ECU brought the dollar equivalent down to around \$914.

SELECTED COUNTRIES: IMPORTS OF RAISINS AND SULTANAS,
CALENDAR YEARS 1980-1982
(Metric Tons)

Origin and Year	:	Canada	European Community ^{1/}			:	Japan	:	Norway & Sweden	:	Switzer-land	:	USSR
			West Germany	United Kingdom	Others								
Afghanistan	:												
1980.....	:	---	519	3,169	372	---	---	---	213	---	207	---	55,380
1981.....	:	17	711	9,898	2,025	34	---	---	389	---	122	---	65,799
1982.....	:	136	660	13,003	1,840	239	---	---	533	---	124	---	44,141
Australia	:												
1980.....	:	14,507	11,354	12,438	4,250	2,587	---	---	642	---	116	---	---
1981.....	:	7,949	8,325	3,441	2,039	2,330	---	---	610	---	17	---	---
1982.....	:	11,548	15,309	7,762	2,857	3,351	---	---	1,033	---	69	---	---
Greece	:												
1980.....	:	9	5,555	17,111	7,859	---	---	---	179	---	1,272	---	3,800
1981.....	:	144	2,474	15,782	3,741	---	---	---	177	---	1,227	---	4,900
1982.....	:	1,048	3,228	19,799	5,368	20	---	---	199	---	1,451	---	4,016
Iran	:												
1980.....	:	---	3,738	843	904	---	---	---	78	---	288	---	2,950
1981.....	:	---	5,376	1,308	1,287	---	---	---	123	---	192	---	5,096
1982.....	:	---	2,036	138	385	---	---	---	65	---	---	---	12,038
South Africa	:												
1980.....	:	188	2,295	9,000	1,577	1,846	---	---	182	---	15	---	---
1981.....	:	723	4,066	7,004	1,662	2,808	---	---	246	---	34	---	---
1982.....	:	1,546	2,534	6,371	1,642	2,530	---	---	165	---	50	---	---
Turkey	:												
1980.....	:	23	13,756	11,188	35,141	87	---	---	101	---	708	---	5,815
1981.....	:	1,666	14,084	17,612	41,636	---	---	---	68	---	925	---	1,000
1982.....	:	2,145	18,375	18,134	44,663	51	---	---	577	---	1,012	---	3,976
United States	:												
1980.....	:	8,385	7,486	7,398	8,383	16,763	---	---	5,565	---	754	---	---
1981.....	:	12,504	5,213	3,392	5,295	16,579	---	---	5,758	---	802	---	---
1982.....	:	9,060	3,280	2,071	4,479	16,112	---	---	5,629	---	713	---	---
Others/NotSpecified	:												
1980.....	:	43	399	1,184	4,921	319	---	---	352	---	62	---	2,508
1981.....	:	32	1,134	1,936	6,010	430	---	---	321	---	58	---	3,018
1982.....	:	407	1,499	1,951	6,572	837	---	---	285	---	85	---	4,505
Total	:												
1980.....	:	23,155	45,102	62,331	63,407	21,602	---	---	7,312	---	3,422	---	70,453
1981.....	:	23,035	41,383	60,373	63,695	22,181	---	---	7,692	---	3,377	---	79,813
1982.....	:	25,890	46,921	69,229	67,806	23,140	---	---	8,486	---	3,504	---	68,676

^{1/} Includes intra-EC trade.

Source: Official trade publications of indicated countries, and Statistical Office of the European Communities, Analytical Tables of Foreign Trade-NIMEXE.

In November 1983 raisin and sultana prices in Europe were hovering only slightly above the MIP. An EC program designed to protect importers from getting caught with below MIP raisins because of currency fluctuations has been spurned by the trade because of its high cost--a 4-percent surcharge on the purchase price.

The U.S. Government has challenged the EC processed fruit subsidy scheme before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), alledging that it impairs the bound EC duty of 3.5 percent. The GATT panel which heard the case is expected to announce a decision in January 1984.

The United Kingdom is the EC's largest importer. Imports totaled 69,000 tons in 1982 and may be slightly larger in 1983. The raisin (as distinct from sultana) market has grown to about 20,000 tons but U.S. sales in 1982 declined to 2,000 tons. The U.S. share was lost largely to Afghanistan. U.S. raisins are regarded as having a quality advantage over fruit from other origins, but U.S. prices have, until recently, been high. During the current season, however, U.S. raisins are competitively priced and, beginning in January, will be backed by an extensive promotional program.

The biggest change the EC subsidy scheme has had on the U.K. sultana trade has been to shift the trade from extended forward buying to short-term contracts with fill-in purchasing, as necessary, from spot stocks.

Imports of sultanas/raisins into West Germany have ranged from 40,000 to 47,000 tons over the past five years (1978-1982). As in the United Kingdom, color is a major factor. Light colored sultanas are preferred for baking. Annual sultana requirements total between 35,000 and 40,000 tons, of which 50-60 percent are for the commercial sector with the remaining 40-50 percent retailed to households, mainly for baking. The balance of West German imports are classified as raisins. These include about 3,000 tons of smaller sized "midgets" from the United States which are largely chocolate coated. Other U.S. raisins are sold to the health food trade or used in mixed fruit items. In the past most raisins/sultanas were imported in packets. Today most are in bulk for reprocessing in German factories, which facilitates meeting requirements for expiration dates, weights and private labeling.

Dried Prunes

Output of dried prunes by the major commercial producers in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to total 177,500 metric tons in 1983, slightly above the 1982 volume. The production gains forecast for Yugoslavia and the United States will just offset the smaller outturn projected for France. The large drop in U.S. prune stocks at the beginning of this season more than offsets the increase in France.

United States: Despite cool, rainy weather, a 7-percent increase in dried prune production is forecast. A heavy fruit set and a small increase in bearing acreage are primarily responsible for the larger output. U.S. exports of dried prunes totaled 52,793 tons in 1982/83, down 8.5 percent from the previous season. Sixty percent of exports were destined for Western Europe where U.S. prunes are popular in a large number of countries. Italy is the largest single market in Europe. Japan is the fastest growing export market for U.S. prunes. Exports to Japan have

DRIED FRUIT

doubled over the past two seasons and have increased tenfold in eight years (Horticultural Products Review, 8-83). An increase in U.S. prune exports is anticipated this season because of the smaller French crop and the continued strength of the Japanese market.

France: The 1983 dried prune crop is estimated at 25,000 tons, down sharply from the record 1982 crop and slightly below the 25,700-ton average of the past five years. More than two-thirds of the bearing area, estimated at 8,072 hectares in 1982, is concentrated in Lot-et-Garonne Department in the southwest. In 1979, the French Prune Board started a five year plan to plant 2,500 hectares of new prune orchards by 1985. Reportedly, this objective will be met in 1984.

Spring rains, a summer drought and, finally, heavy rainfall during the September harvest caused some damage and disease (brown rot), lowering yields and increasing the ratio of dried to fresh fruit from 1:3.06 in 1982/83 to 1:3.2 in 1983/84. Prune sizes average 66 count per 500 grams (1.1 lbs.) compared to 72 in 1982.

Dried prunes are included in the EC subsidy scheme for processed fruit. The minimum producer price for 1983 crop prunes basis "Prunes d'Ente" variety, has been fixed at 11,179 francs per ton (about \$1,360). The processing subsidy is 4,343 francs (\$530). Thus, the net cost of fruit to processors works out to \$830. Processing subsidies for French prunes reportedly cost the Community 138 million francs (\$19 million) in 1982/83.

DRIED PRUNES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1981/82-1983/84 (METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
<u>FRANCE</u>								
1981/82.....	4,393	28,660	6,050	39,103	7,640	25,498	5,965	39,103
1982/83.....	5,965	35,400	1,800	43,165	9,000	26,165	8,000	43,165
1983/84.....	8,000	25,000	4,000	37,000	9,000	26,000	2,000	37,000
<u>UNITED STATES</u>								
1981/82.....	50,595	144,696	69	195,360	58,215	78,906	58,239	195,360
1982/83.....	58,239	114,310	366	172,915	52,793	75,050	45,072	172,915
1983/84.....	45,072	122,470	200	167,742	58,000	75,000	34,742	167,742
<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u>								
1981/82.....	238	18,802	0	19,040	17,150	1,650	240	19,040
1982/83.....	240	27,327	0	27,567	25,120	2,000	447	27,567
1983/84.....	447	30,000	0	30,447	27,000	2,500	947	30,447
<u>TOTAL</u>								
1981/82.....	55,226	192,158	6,119	253,503	83,005	106,054	64,444	253,503
1982/83.....	64,444	177,037	2,166	243,647	86,913	103,215	53,519	243,647
1983/84.....	53,519	177,470	4,200	235,189	94,000	103,500	37,689	235,189

French prune consumption, which had more than tripled over the past 20 years, rose only slightly from 1981/82 to 1982/83. A promotion campaign is currently underway to increase domestic consumption in the out-of-home market (schools, offices, etc) and among younger families with children.

Imports dropped last season because of the large domestic crop in 1982. The decline in the U.S. share of imports from 96 percent to 73 percent was attributed mainly to the 37.5 percent rise in the dollar relative to the franc. Yugoslavia is the only other major supplier of prune imports. In 1982/83, the c.i.f. price of Yugoslav prunes in France was about one-half of the price of U.S. prunes. Exports were up by 18 percent in 1982/83.

FRANCE: DRIED PRUNE EXPORTS 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination :	1981/82 :	1982/83
Belgium/Luxembourg.....:	604.2	813.2
Netherlands.....:	506.1	1,302.5
West Germany.....:	1,018.7	1,312.3
Italy.....:	666.7	964.8
United Kingdom.....:	387.4	786.2
Algeria.....:	4,507.9	3,031.2
Other.....:	713.1	1,816.4
Total.....:	8,404.1	10,026.6

1/ Exports on the table on p. 14 are calculated on a 21-23% moisture basis and thus differ from the actual weight export totals shown.

SOURCE: French Customs.

Shipments to foreign markets are expected to decline only slightly if at all during the 1983/84 marketing year because reduced sales from the smaller 1983 crop can be made up from carryover stocks.

Yugoslavia: Dried (unpitted) prune production in Yugoslavia is expected to increase by 10 percent in 1983. Attractive purchase prices, improved purchase and handling procedures and a reduction in the use of plums for brandy, due to sharply higher carryover stocks from 1982, have all contributed to the larger dried prune crop in 1983.

The dollar equivalent of advance payments to growers in 1983 are as follows (dollars per ton):

Fresh prunes for drying.....	\$74
Prunes dried in primitive dryers on private farms.....	369
Prunes dried in industrial dryers dryers.....	488

Final payments are made on the basis of export prices. Exports in the current season are expected to increase by around 7 percent from 1982/83. Although efforts to sell to West European markets will intensify, most exports will continue to go to the Soviet Union under terms of existing bilateral trade agreements.

DRIED FRUIT

UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF DRIED PRUNES (METRIC TONS & DOLLARS)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	-----QUANTITY-----		-----VALUE-----	
	08/81-07/82	08/82-07/83	08/81-07/82	08/82-07/83
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
CANADA	3,200	3,380	4,716,728	4,913,527
MEXICO	1,949	417	1,951,458	490,346
SUBTOTAL.....	5,149	3,797	6,668,186	5,403,873
<u>CARIBBEAN</u>				
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	311	248	385,293	279,678
OTHERS	229	158	265,953	221,769
SUBTOTAL.....	540	406	651,246	501,447
<u>CENTRAL AMERICA</u>	123	169	190,261	237,391
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>				
BRAZIL	148	36	196,997	44,266
COLOMBIA	343	339	342,950	389,412
VENEZUELA	1,052	752	1,773,748	1,273,536
OTHERS	67	61	82,948	85,596
SUBTOTAL.....	1,610	1,188	2,396,643	1,792,810
<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</u>				
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	1,173	721	1,931,762	1,223,741
DENMARK	2,522	1,163	3,144,536	1,570,590
FRANCE	5,019	1,766	4,269,671	1,970,811
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	6,423	4,159	10,165,337	6,468,503
GREECE	92	216	125,239	273,318
IRELAND	104	78	103,332	96,534
ITALY	8,471	7,155	7,214,977	5,943,368
NETHERLANDS	1,134	1,731	1,566,358	2,571,685
UNITED KINGDOM	3,441	4,039	3,809,614	4,832,604
SUBTOTAL.....	28,379	21,028	32,330,826	24,951,154
<u>OTHER WESTERN EUROPE</u>				
AUSTRIA	470	475	728,729	652,141
FINLAND	2,937	2,385	4,992,115	3,718,712
NORWAY	1,714	1,680	2,409,849	2,517,353
SPAIN	1,530	2,041	1,928,970	2,447,064
SWEDEN	2,554	2,649	4,437,689	4,687,526
SWITZERLAND	758	708	1,090,985	991,472
OTHERS	162	136	205,663	183,589
SUBTOTAL.....	10,125	10,074	15,794,000	15,197,857
<u>SOVIET UNION</u>	1,495	1,497	1,519,099	1,518,000
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>	159	301	204,329	405,878
<u>OTHER EAST ASIA & OCEANIA</u>				
AUSTRALIA	439	473	615,322	676,262
CHINA (TAIWAN)	512	511	635,374	635,852
HONG KONG	177	159	291,688	227,841
JAPAN	6,458	11,203	7,597,920	12,321,284
MALAYSIA	487	318	639,168	392,692
NEW ZEALAND	589	485	869,363	740,145
SINGAPORE	751	451	1,019,552	670,469
OTHERS	126	137	234,508	249,832
SUBTOTAL.....	9,539	13,737	11,902,895	15,914,377
<u>OTHER REGIONS</u>	995	487	951,689	487,870
REP SOUTH AFRICA	98	113	148,589	129,410
OTHERS	1,093	600	1,100,278	617,280
SUBTOTAL.....				
TOTAL WORLD	58,215	52,793	72,757,763	66,540,067

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.
DECEMBER 1983

UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF RAISINS (METRIC TONS & DOLLARS)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	-----QUANTITY-----		-----VALUE-----	
	08/81-07/82	08/82-07/83	08/81-07/82	08/82-07/83
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
CANADA	7,638	6,562	18,157,534	16,266,952
MEXICO	35	0	107,383	792
SUBTOTAL.....	7,673	6,562	18,264,917	16,267,744
<u>CARIBBEAN</u>	532	343	1,176,069	783,155
<u>CENTRAL AMERICA</u>				
PANAMA	189	271	489,287	631,899
OTHERS	95	62	200,003	153,052
SUBTOTAL.....	284	333	689,290	784,951
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>				
BRAZIL	71	287	186,387	516,404
COLOMBIA	539	346	860,587	569,364
VENEZUELA	1,254	1,477	3,051,802	4,015,943
OTHERS	163	85	331,565	199,343
SUBTOTAL.....	2,027	2,195	4,430,341	5,301,054
<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</u>				
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	1,030	870	2,420,021	2,000,828
DENMARK	1,509	1,467	2,946,179	2,699,918
FRANCE	746	528	1,259,143	890,276
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	3,400	2,966	5,708,030	4,883,276
IRELAND	0	51	0	66,467
NETHERLANDS	1,517	1,390	3,406,296	2,704,345
UNITED KINGDOM	2,194	2,214	4,191,658	3,378,035
SUBTOTAL.....	10,396	9,486	19,931,327	16,623,145
<u>OTHER WESTERN EUROPE</u>				
FINLAND	2,304	978	5,420,009	2,098,977
NORWAY	2,560	1,030	6,204,690	2,353,943
SWEDEN	4,039	2,997	9,430,285	6,382,073
SWITZERLAND	777	718	1,512,335	1,225,301
OTHERS	163	200	335,823	378,447
SUBTOTAL.....	9,843	5,923	22,903,142	12,438,741
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>				
ISRAEL	24	174	45,984	342,528
SAUDI ARABIA	233	751	511,000	1,472,394
OTHERS	84	69	141,534	136,965
SUBTOTAL.....	341	994	698,518	1,951,887
<u>EAST ASIA & OCEANIA</u>				
CHINA (TAIWAN)	2,708	3,194	4,892,966	5,343,406
HONG KONG	704	754	1,553,854	1,273,835
INDONESIA	225	395	478,955	743,241
JAPAN	15,350	17,758	26,161,348	24,601,197
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	2,439	2,307	5,512,537	4,296,268
MALAYSIA	830	909	1,643,699	1,788,502
NEW ZEALAND	1,237	930	3,194,706	2,313,158
PHILIPPINES	489	566	1,154,578	1,021,156
SINGAPORE	742	505	1,499,930	992,520
THAILAND	129	187	315,075	381,497
OTHERS	28	29	77,667	80,471
SUBTOTAL.....	24,881	27,534	46,485,315	42,835,251
<u>OTHER REGIONS</u>	71	45	171,216	89,333
TOTAL WORLD	56,050	53,420	114,750,135	97,075,261

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF SELECTED DRIED FRUIT
1981/82-1982/83 1/
(Metric Tons)

Year & Destination	Apples	Apricots/ Peaches	Dates	Figs	Mixtures
1981/82					
Canada.....	269	247	740	424	329
Western Europe.....	278	704	3,119	70	1,225
Japan.....	---	263	27	11	1
Others.....	370	478	1,443	779	659
Total.....	917	1,692	5,329	1,284	2,214
1982/83					
Canada.....	973	155	423	350	416
Western Europe.....	109	607	2,899	81	1,061
Japan.....	1	530	16	2	5
Others.....	992	187	908	382	346
Total.....	2,075	1,479	4,246	815	1,828

1/ Year beginning August 1.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF SELECTED DRIED FRUIT
1981/82-1982/83 1/
(Metric Tons)

Commodity	Origin	1981/82	1982/83
Apples.....	Total	862	1,479
	Argentina	414	595
	China, Mainland	277	237
Apricots.....	Total	2,479	4,884
	Australia	404	174
	Iran	119	54
	South Africa	222	200
	Spain	398	10
	Turkey	1,191	4,134
Dates.....	Total	4,640	9,748
	China, Mainland	1,156	1,922
	Hong Kong	562	211
	Iran	334	4,037
	Iraq	2,515	2,412
Figs.....	Total	2,185	2,516
	Greece	1,992	2,152
Fig Paste.....	Total	3,561	4,462
	Greece	327	180
	Portugal	467	540
	Spain	2,006	2,813
	Turkey	761	926
Prunes.....	Total	69	366
	Argentina	---	107
	Chile	---	112
Raisins.....	Total	118	4,214
	Mexico	76	4,119
Sultanas.....	Total	311	576
	Australia	104	41
	Canada	42	70
	Greece	164	299

1/ Year beginning August 1.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

MEDITERRANEAN CITRUS OUTLOOK

Total 1983/84 citrus production in the major exporting countries of the Mediterranean Basin ^{1/} is forecast to increase by nearly 5 percent over last season. The big gains forecast for Spanish and Italian production, up 11.5 percent and 21 percent, respectively, more than compensate for smaller crops in Israel, Morocco, Greece and Turkey.

Spain's 1983/84 citrus crop is expected to be up 12 percent from last year's freeze-reduced crop. Adequate irrigation water has saved the crop from a third consecutive drought year. Yields are expected to be up sharply and fruit quality, except for lemons, is expected to be as good or better than last year.

Italian growers were blessed by good weather following last season's drought-afflicted harvest. The downturn in Morocco is attributed to strict water rationing brought on by continuing drought conditions.

The biggest gain this season will be in lemon production, up 16 percent for the region because of the recovery from last season's poor crop in Italy and a record crop in Spain which follows last year's freeze-reduced harvest (Horticultural Products Review, 3-83). Israeli lemon output is also forecast to increase. Of the major citrus varieties produced in the

Mediterranean, only grapefruit will be down from last season. In Israel, the region's largest grapefruit producer, output is forecast to reach the lowest level in a decade.

Shippers in Spain, Israel and Morocco, the largest exporters in the Mediterranean, are anticipating significant growth in exports this season. It is unlikely that all of these forecasts will be met. In particular, the additional 200,000 tons of oranges these three countries propose to ship will be difficult to attain. The hoped for export gain in Israel and Morocco, where production is down, would be the result of better quality. Most of the exports from these three countries are destined for Western Europe, although significant amounts also go to Eastern Europe and, in the case of Morocco, to the Middle East.

^{1/} Total includes production of minor varieties not shown in the table. Lebanon is not included in this survey because data are unavailable.

CITRUS

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN: CITRUS PRODUCTION
1982/83 AND FORECAST FOR 1983/84
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country	Oranges		Tangerines		Lemons		Grapefruit	
	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84
Cyprus.....	136	135	2	2	49	50	91	92
Egypt.....	1,201	1,250	113	115	---	---	---	---
Gaza.....	150	155	---	---	8	8	17	17
Greece.....	665	550	44	37	165	165	4	4
Israel.....	875	820	86	78	52	60	437	400
Italy.....	1,500	1,750	300	400	630	800	4	3
Morocco.....	691	661	245	217	10	10	5	5
Spain.....	1,652	1,835	920	995	426	517	10	13
Turkey.....	656	600	198	180	240	220	26	23
Total.....	7,526	7,756	1,908	2,024	1,580	1,830	594	557

SELECTED COUNTRIES: CITRUS EXPORTS
1982/83 AND FORECAST FOR 1983/84
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country	Oranges		Tangerines		Lemons		Grapefruit	
	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84
Israel.....	453	514	26	30	26	32	177	200
Morocco.....	442	440	155	160	1	2	3	4
Spain.....	747	900	725	770	315	395	5	7
Total.....	1,642	1,854	906	960	342	429	185	211

December 1983

Foreign Production Estimates Division, USDA, FAS
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division

U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS--A 10 YEAR PERSPECTIVE

The value of U.S. exports of horticultural products has grown from less than \$1.1 billion in FY 1974 (October 1973-September 1974) to over \$3 billion in FY 1981 (Table 1). Exports then dropped to a little under \$2.7 billion in FY 1983. In 1983, the top four categories of exports were, in ranking order, fresh citrus, fresh non-citrus fruit, tree nuts and fresh vegetables. The ranking was similar in 1974 except that tree nuts ranked second. The value of tree nut exports was down in 1983 because of unusually low prices. In fact, the tree nut category was the number one group in 1980 and 1981 and second in all other years. The four largest groups accounted for 55 percent of the value of horticultural exports in 1974 and 54 percent in 1983. They stayed within a 53-58 percent range for the whole 10 year period.

We know that the 1974-83 period was one of high inflation. Did horticultural exports really increase during that period by as much as the figures in table 1 suggest? To find out, table 2, which expresses all exports in terms of constant average FY 1981 and 1982 dollars, was constructed. That is, the average unit export value was calculated for each product in FY 1981 and 1982 and applied to the actual quantities exported each year. The result: the growth in exports over the past decade was indeed real, with the real (corrected for inflation) value leaping by 91 percent between 1974 and 1981, and then dropping back 14 percent in the two subsequent years. Looking at table 2, it can be noted that almost all categories showed substantial real export growth over the period. Canned fruit and fresh melons are the only exception. Also, the growth in dried fruit exports was erratic and showed only a little growth. The big 1978 jump in other fruit preparation exports is due to reclassification. Most of the items in this group, such as fruit paste and fruit in brine, were previously not broken out and included within other categories. Note also that, because no quantity units were available, nursery product exports show a constant value for the whole 10-year period.

Exports by quantity of some of the leading horticultural export products are shown in table 3. Prepared and preserved almonds, frozen corn, dehydrated onions and frozen potatoes were not separately classified before Jan. 1, 1978. The FY 1978 figures for these commodities are incomplete because they include only January through September data. Frozen concentrated orange juice was expressed in actual volume of concentrate before January 1978 and in single strength equivalent basis after that. Thus pre- and post- 1978 quantities are not comparable. Of the products shown in table 3, apples, whose exports tripled, registered the most significant export growth. Shelled almond and canned corn exports more than doubled and in-shell walnut exports nearly doubled. Frozen corn exports showed remarkable growth since 1979. The greatest rate of growth, however, was registered by wine exports which increased nine-fold between 1974 and 1982. The big 1976 and 1977 bulges in fresh and dehydrated potato exports are attributed to demand from Western Europe following a drought-reduced crop there.

The geographic regions to which U.S. horticultural exports are destined has shifted somewhat over the past 10 years (table 4). North America, that is Canada, took close to 40 percent of these exports in the early 1970's. By FY 1980 our northern neighbor's share dropped to 26 percent, but then climbed back to over 30 percent in the fiscal year just completed.

Despite the comeback, Canada has relinquished first place as regional destination to the Far East and Oceania. This region now accounts for 31 percent of the value of U.S. horticultural exports compared to 20 to 22 percent in the early and mid-1970's. Western Europe remains a vitally important market area but it is absorbing a declining share of U.S. exports. The European Community (EC-10), which took 20-25 percent of U.S. exports in the 1970's, took less than 17 percent in 1983. The share of exports going to other West European countries has declined from nearly 8 percent in 1974 to less than 6 percent in 1983.

Exports to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have always been relatively small, but large shipments of lemons helped to keep the region's share over 1 percent in the early years of the period under examination. By 1983, however, Eastern Europe and the USSR accounted for less than 0.2 percent of horticultural exports. The Latin America and Caribbean region was a rapidly growing market until FY 1982 when it took over 11 percent of horticultural exports, up from 8 percent in the early 1970's. However, the extensive economic difficulties which many of these countries have confronted during the past two years have forced them to cut back on almost all imports, including fruits and vegetables. Over the past 10 years, the most dynamic growth in horticultural product exports has been to the Middle Eastern countries, especially Saudi Arabia and the other Persian Gulf states. In recent years, these countries have taken nearly 5 percent of U.S. exports compared with only 1 percent in 1974. The generally poor countries of Africa and South Asia remain minor markets for U.S. products. In 1983, those two regions accounted for slightly more than 1 percent of U.S. horticultural product exports.

Table 5 shows the major individual countries to which the United States exports horticultural products. Canada and Japan have guarded the number 1 and 2 ranking places throughout the period shown. Hong Kong, however, has moved from sixth to third place during the 10 years. Other noticeable advances in rank were made by Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Singapore and Malaysia. Sweden took the biggest tumble in rank. Mexico, Australia, Switzerland and Norway also dropped back quite a bit. Some progress has been made in diversifying export markets during the past 10 years. The top 10 1974 markets accounted for 80 percent of export shipments, while in 1983 the top 10 took 74 percent of exports.

TABLE 1
U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS BY GROUP
FY 1974 - 1983
(1000 DOLLARS)

COMMODITY GROUP	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
FRESH FRUITS,CITRUS	183,451	241,712	257,392	265,051	306,620	353,625	378,498	413,293	398,127	429,900
FRESH FRUITS, NON-CITRUS	127,544	137,398	160,366	161,333	209,110	242,069	306,635	428,307	386,319	392,779
MELONS	10,651	10,223	10,457	11,958	14,962	15,295	16,831	19,090	23,777	24,076
CANNED FRUITS	74,891	78,841	81,835	96,444	116,870	109,814	130,587	138,908	107,657	100,585
DRIED FRUITS	113,174	100,211	117,120	110,423	151,061	126,292	228,882	232,195	207,176	180,510
FROZEN FRUITS	6,134	6,283	11,721	9,055	10,136	10,891	13,549	22,155	23,976	18,011
FRUIT JUICES,CITRUS	68,347	74,169	85,558	113,018	125,878	141,288	170,540	188,941	178,067	169,128
FRUIT JUICES, NON-CITRUS	21,818	19,762	25,514	29,072	29,645	29,953	40,208	52,065	53,475	53,010
OTHER FRUIT PREPARATION	4,231	5,702	4,321	6,386	12,544	16,467	17,659	22,321	18,421	19,477
VEGS, FRESH OR CHILLED	130,593	149,030	212,977	245,732	216,650	218,806	227,345	319,026	331,238	275,939
CANNED VEGS	46,793	51,251	57,507	68,212	80,569	97,707	103,230	127,459	139,372	122,150
FROZEN VEGS	14,739	16,486	25,070	36,235	38,375	54,310	69,590	85,390	93,819	95,158
DEHYDRATED VEGS	27,764	28,951	69,414	100,092	63,380	71,159	71,687	75,194	86,565	74,524
TREENUTS, SHELLED	163,742	156,720	174,887	208,769	269,293	300,324	570,574	501,118	387,046	352,307
HOPS AND PRODUCTS	26,563	25,880	26,954	29,611	26,780	34,657	51,207	103,196	73,168	62,419
NURSERY PRODUCTS	17,350	24,023	33,207	46,449	47,465	50,435	57,568	72,074	71,671	71,245
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	8,366	11,444	13,838	25,976	43,677	45,501	72,320	94,942	75,035	72,012
FRUITS AND VEGS, MISC	45,403	45,700	61,110	71,700	107,927	140,589	164,803	188,250	196,478	185,393
TOTAL	1,091,554	1,183,787	1,429,245	1,635,519	1,870,942	2,059,183	2,691,711	3,083,922	2,851,387	2,688,624

TABLE 2
U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS BY GROUP
FY 1974 - 1983
(1000 CONSTANT DOLLARS)

COMMODITY GROUP	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
FRESH FRUITS,CITRUS	372,404	450,518	463,612	467,046	430,098	388,543	457,094	441,778	386,601	443,607
FRESH FRUITS, NON-CITRUS	216,146	222,603	261,727	228,663	269,311	303,519	325,136	454,541	379,329	392,103
MELONS	20,834	18,885	19,235	19,968	20,174	18,208	17,705	19,551	25,011	23,098
CANNED FRUITS	128,701	117,624	119,607	132,910	159,983	127,387	140,922	142,172	107,856	100,204
DRIED FRUITS	179,310	178,814	229,667	150,646	193,381	120,440	225,375	226,786	202,260	186,560
FROZEN FRUITS	9,521	10,037	16,200	10,519	14,246	13,039	15,055	22,737	24,748	17,796
FRUIT JUICES,CITRUS	86,079	83,633	92,678	100,958	114,087	121,951	167,107	196,468	175,555	171,831
FRUIT JUICES, NON-CITRUS	21,001	14,853	17,244	24,010	23,047	27,493	37,076	46,250	52,931	53,739
OTHER FRUIT PREPARATION	3,115	2,438	2,081	2,372	19,518	23,487	19,524	24,426	17,650	20,756
VEGS, FRESH OR CHILLED	187,376	219,102	237,207	259,475	272,639	278,727	288,051	324,310	322,816	280,918
CANNED VEGS	73,076	60,862	67,003	84,588	98,736	118,341	126,820	139,953	138,707	123,269
FROZEN VEGS	29,423	28,734	48,442	63,449	53,566	68,659	86,401	95,908	93,984	95,133
DEHYDRATED VEGS	37,054	33,420	84,466	116,862	77,945	86,439	90,912	84,878	83,252	78,599
TREENUTS, SHELLED	142,256	180,235	216,958	233,235	286,877	217,662	386,973	353,390	389,037	345,468
HOPS AND PRODUCTS	20,706	19,694	27,412	20,096	19,986	23,870	48,437	34,642	61,352	60,560
NURSERY PRODUCTS	71,458	71,458	71,458	71,458	71,458	71,458	71,458	71,458	71,458	71,458
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	12,126	15,410	16,973	32,170	62,193	60,690	86,714	103,717	77,076	69,985
FRUITS AND VEGS, MISC	44,510	42,376	53,722	60,188	119,235	155,003	254,182	378,818	195,109	187,072
TOTAL	1,655,096	1,770,696	2,045,733	2,078,613	2,306,479	2,224,915	2,844,942	3,161,779	2,804,733	2,722,155

TABLE 3
U.S. EXPORTS OF MAJOR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS
FY 1974 - 1983
(1000 METRIC TONS)

COMMODITY	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
ALMONDS, PREP/PRES	"	"	"	"	12	12	21	17	19	20
ALMONDS, SHELLED	34	46	50	60	62	42	86	74	73	56
APPLES	46	106	111	124	142	155	237	311	269	262
CORN, CANNED	26	21	25	28	36	43	57	58	73	66
CORN, FROZEN	"	"	"	"	15	24	32	35	35	40
FRUIT MIXTURES, CANNED	46	39	37	41	43	47	55	55	42	35
GRAPEFRUIT	236	234	275	277	261	279	273	298	270	302
GRAPES	57	103	126	90	102	125	93	136	98	129
HOPS AND PRODUCTS	8	8	8	9	8	10	11	11	13	9
LEMONS	193	196	201	239	217	185	170	175	136	152
LETTUCE	127	146	162	163	172	152	136	169	178	163
ONIONS	77	75	94	139	85	97	95	132	148	71
ONIONS, DEHYDRATED	"	"	"	"	10	13	14	16	16	16
ORANGE JUICE, FP, CONC. 1/	47	47	55	68	120	149	227	284	245	259
ORANGES	315	461	446	407	337	296	459	412	372	438
PEACHES, CANNED	50	40	47	54	82	56	59	59	36	33
PEARS	36	33	38	27	36	39	39	49	50	35
POTATOES, DEHYDRATED	14	11	66	97	41	59	52	32	34	25
POTATOES, FROZEN	"	"	"	"	17	30	36	44	48	52
POTATOES, INCL. FROZEN	257	181	475	468	157	130	90	125	106	88
PRUNES, DRIED	54	45	58	48	53	43	44	56	59	50
RAISINS	48	53	66	34	53	20	72	64	53	54
TOMATO PRODUCTS, CANNED	42	36	35	33	37	47	41	48	34	34
TOMATOES	69	89	94	78	94	119	119	94	84	79
WALNUTS, NOT SHELLED	20	23	35	31	33	25	36	43	48	33
WINE 1/	4	4	5	7	7	17	26	36	36	28

1/ MILLION LITERS

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4
HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS BY REGION
FISCAL YEARS 1974 - 1983

REGION	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
AFRICA	8,672	10,517	10,653	23,018	21,342	16,427	24,970	34,147	21,326	21,376
NORTH AMERICA	407,072	462,251	518,217	575,878	643,879	642,046	697,761	848,147	832,018	824,560
EASTERN EUROPE	14,604	17,572	22,722	29,177	32,165	20,007	33,121	37,828	19,262	4,765
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	233,059	256,621	339,144	410,229	378,912	356,510	704,318	662,038	505,415	445,337
FAR EAST/OCEANIA	240,364	235,504	254,150	329,312	448,298	567,452	672,847	817,940	831,721	840,177
LATIN AMERICA	90,509	96,738	109,575	124,767	153,041	190,419	249,945	327,852	319,825	257,430
MIDDLE EAST	10,931	16,624	22,111	32,066	73,398	87,668	109,649	145,769	141,873	132,130
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	86,135	87,637	112,505	110,442	116,812	132,257	196,065	201,628	170,988	150,654
SOUTH ASIA	163	123	172	607	3,095	4,397	3,035	6,050	8,929	6,196
TOTAL	1,091,554	1,183,787	1,429,245	1,635,519	1,870,942	2,055,183	2,691,711	3,081,401	2,851,388	2,686,624

TABLE 5
U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION
FY 1974 - 1983
(1000 DOLLARS)

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
CANADA.....	407,048	462,250	518,156	575,855	643,858	642,028	697,761	848,120	832,018	824,560
JAPAN.....	155,636	142,024	179,867	200,669	273,735	357,603	380,579	462,094	478,812	468,678
HONG KONG.....	38,051	46,651	57,565	66,886	86,859	102,527	120,434	146,852	143,397	140,045
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	76,749	50,782	101,672	127,589	138,667	151,844	295,265	260,953	179,254	136,705
UNITED KINGDOM.....	55,467	48,570	83,048	82,457	61,676	73,350	114,456	101,505	54,535	89,907
NETHERLANDS.....	33,043	43,175	52,121	66,968	59,121	60,536	93,984	93,011	85,268	88,154
SAUDI ARABIA.....	3,799	5,488	9,645	13,322	40,683	52,671	64,580	84,118	83,500	75,189
FRANCE.....	32,056	40,367	49,572	75,647	55,850	52,201	105,914	109,904	61,356	76,544
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	2,854	3,213	4,460	3,721	7,515	21,265	65,009	65,037	41,785	57,417
SWEDEN.....	38,478	37,163	46,687	45,684	47,564	49,263	66,531	70,100	54,819	46,174
SINGAPORE.....	6,834	10,065	12,932	15,835	22,112	25,283	34,666	43,745	45,550	46,124
VENEZUELA.....	12,781	14,536	17,742	24,023	29,303	28,949	37,677	55,869	64,436	43,300
AUSTRALIA.....	17,249	13,698	12,385	13,503	14,745	17,370	20,334	30,217	36,453	40,631
NETHL. ANTILLES....	6,275	7,299	7,854	10,604	13,356	18,958	20,736	23,360	30,033	31,416
SWITZERLAND.....	14,021	16,381	14,374	18,455	21,543	23,421	40,185	31,296	31,015	20,393
SPAIN.....	5,578	7,227	14,255	14,249	9,428	17,784	24,210	26,299	27,276	27,371
MALAYSIA.....	2,124	1,701	2,507	3,635	5,590	6,294	9,446	12,842	15,511	23,595
NORWAY.....	13,387	12,456	14,270	14,499	18,911	22,296	30,368	28,195	28,557	28,854
BERMUDA.....	3,746	4,351	5,174	5,982	8,321	10,647	13,601	14,384	17,467	21,472
ITALY.....	9,885	7,088	13,874	16,227	17,486	17,834	36,959	30,740	22,442	20,481
MEXICO.....	17,613	21,603	25,245	18,639	24,528	30,016	43,287	77,174	50,231	18,590
COLOMBIA.....	4,066	2,784	3,221	5,100	7,458	11,186	16,644	15,724	21,305	18,525
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	1,157	2,108	2,866	4,140	6,946	5,721	15,628	22,320	22,455	14,290
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	1,186	1,550	3,625	5,635	4,378	7,042	9,300	15,831	17,473	18,178
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	11,093	11,121	20,156	21,267	19,299	17,651	29,676	36,818	20,644	17,335
BAHAMAS.....	6,731	7,724	8,065	9,084	11,222	13,654	17,531	16,205	18,426	17,305
PANAMA.....	5,604	5,575	7,524	8,069	8,801	10,680	13,583	14,298	14,435	16,507
DENMARK.....	11,747	10,984	13,152	15,025	17,008	20,515	21,361	23,090	15,814	14,971
FINLAND.....	9,505	5,141	11,561	11,182	12,265	11,692	23,420	26,304	17,890	13,718
NEW ZEALAND.....	7,330	6,057	6,922	5,547	7,766	5,028	9,067	12,590	12,747	13,324
PHILIPPINES.....	2,215	2,349	2,957	3,612	4,423	3,850	3,979	5,242	10,840	12,838
BRAZIL.....	14,507	10,847	6,230	6,167	9,081	5,277	10,883	11,783	16,522	12,788
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	1,054	1,462	1,246	1,621	8,018	7,448	8,372	12,209	14,544	12,075
INDONESIA.....	1,660	2,385	5,555	5,447	7,078	5,765	6,716	11,034	15,464	11,639
REST OF WORLD.....	60,905	73,209	51,558	119,173	142,309	138,524	188,971	235,139	187,637	160,278
TOTAL WORLD	1,091,554	1,183,787	1,429,245	1,635,519	1,870,942	2,055,183	2,691,711	3,081,401	2,851,388	2,686,624

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

HORTICULTURAL MARKETS

SAUDI ARABIA

The United States exported \$79 million worth of horticultural products to Saudi Arabia in FY 1983, down about 6 percent from the previous year. Most of the decline was accounted for by products included in the miscellaneous processed product category of the accompanying table, such as starches, nonspecified beverages, potato and corn chips, and tomato juice. Saudi Arabia was the destination for 69 percent of U.S. horticultural product exports to the Persian Gulf area in FY 1983.

Apples are the leading individual item exported. Table grapes and pears make up most of the remaining fresh fruit category. A report published in the Saudi Economic Survey shows that Saudi Arabia imported 627,000 tons of fresh fruit valued at \$276 million (apparently c.i.f.) in calendar year 1982. The United States, with one-quarter of the market, was the leading supplier of apples and ranked fourth as a supplier of grapes. Pear imports by origin are not available, but the United States apparently supplied about 30 percent of that market.

The United States supplies very little fresh citrus to Saudi Arabia--53 tons in FY 1983. Winter and spring season imports into the Kingdom are dominated by nearby Middle East and North African countries. South Africa and Swaziland are the major suppliers in the summer and fall.

U.S. exports of canned and dried fruit to Saudi Arabia showed a healthy growth in FY 1983. In calendar 1982, Saudi Arabia imported 3,723 tons of raisins. It appears that the United States supplied about 15 percent of this amount. U.S. fruit juice shipments to Saudi Arabia have remained relatively stagnant over the past two years. A large variety of canned and frozen vegetables are shipped.

SAUDI ARABIA: IMPORTS OF SELECTED FRESH FRUITS, CALENDAR YEAR 1982
(Metric Tons)

Oranges	197,837	:	Lemons & Limes	35,310	:	Apples	106,946
Lebanon	22,193	:	Lebanon	4,871	:	Lebanon	10,536
Jordan 1/	33,184	:	Jordan 1/	7,788	:	S. Africa 2/	8,409
Morocco	30,637	:	Egypt	1,135	:	New Zealand	3,329
Egypt	29,169	:	S. Africa 2/	10,961	:	United States	24,898
S. Africa 2/	71,714	:	Turkey	5,081	:	Chile	24,484
New Zealand	1,722	:	Spain	3,038	:	France	16,026
Brazil	1,662	:			:	Italy	7,997
Turkey	5,810	:	Bananas	145,687	:	Turkey	6,000
		:	Philippines	60,795	:	Hungary	1,873
Tangerines	37,079	:	Guatemala	27,601	:		
Lebanon	6,824	:	Ecuador	29,123	:	Pears	13,842
Jordan 1/	12,538	:			:		
Pakistan	4,052	:	Grapes	28,719	:	Peaches	23,959
Morocco	3,784	:	Lebanon	8,047	:	Lebanon	6,035
Brazil	1,641	:	Jordan 1/	1,737	:	Jordan 1/	2,929
Turkey	6,268	:	United States	3,516	:	Greece	7,860
Spain	1,138	:	Chile	6,962	:	Turkey	6,070
		:	Italy	1,152	:		
Mangoes	10,293	:	Turkey	4,799	:		
		:			:		

1/ Includes large quantity of transshipments from neighboring countries. 2/ Mostly South Africa and Swaziland but also includes imports registered from Zimbabwe and Botswana.

SOURCE: Saudi Economic Survey (Sept. 14, 1983).

Saudi Arabia has become a promising market for U.S. tree nuts, especially almonds. Pistachios follow in importance. Saudi Arabian imports of tree nuts in 1982 were as follows (metric tons): Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashews-3,159, Almonds (shelled)-1,187, (in-shell)-1,446, Filberts (shelled)-225, Pistachios (shelled)-1,415, (in-shell)-995, Other nuts (shelled)-305, (in-shell)-652.

U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS TO SAUDI ARABIA

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND COMMODITIES EXPORTED		10/81-09/82	10/82-09/83	10/81-09/82	10/82-09/83
	UNITS	QUANTITY		VALUE (US DOLLARS)	
<u>FRESH FRUIT</u>					
APPLES, FRESH	MT	21,967	22,736	11,885,018	13,638,621
GRAPES, FRESH	MT	3,402	2,528	4,874,736	3,077,302
PEARS, FRESH	MT	3,141	4,111	1,904,084	3,147,189
SUBTOTAL.....		28,662	29,597	18,808,047	20,054,603
<u>CANNED FRUIT</u>					
FRUIT MIXTURES, PRES	MT	1,335	2,812	1,465,928	2,719,437
PEACH & NECT, PREP, PRES	MT	554	1,003	484,360	823,007
SUBTOTAL.....		4,310	3,836	4,141,460	5,462,611
<u>DRIED FRUITS</u>					
GRAPES, DRIED, RAISINS	MT	384	760	819,549	1,410,063
SUBTOTAL.....		489	915	1,000,547	1,717,735
<u>FROZEN FRUITS</u>	MT				
SUBTOTAL.....		57	47	76,518	141,657
<u>FRUIT JUICES 1/</u>					
ORANGE JUICE, NOT CNC	LITER	3,031,155	3,483,498	1,746,471	1,788,361
FRUIT JU, NOT CNC, NEC 2/	LITER	2,477,861	2,753,011	1,773,105	2,077,180
FRT JU, CNC, NT FZ, NEC 2/	LITER	8,375,018	9,025,037	1,500,366	1,650,890
SUBTOTAL.....		21,590,313	21,462,291	8,162,242	8,203,706
<u>VEGS, FRESH OR CHILLD</u>					
SUBTOTAL.....	MT	764	394	533,802	324,383
<u>VEGS, CANNED</u>					
CATSUP & CHILLI SAUCE	MT	1,820	2,503	1,569,186	2,191,454
GREEN BEANS, CANNED	MT	1,549	1,235	1,112,127	1,116,426
SUBTOTAL.....		11,868	11,968	10,048,766	9,806,872
<u>VEGETABLES, FROZEN</u>					
SUBTOTAL.....	MT	1,376	963	1,856,110	1,267,421
<u>VEGETABLES, DEHYD.</u>					
SUBTOTAL.....	MT	390	348	713,199	877,739
<u>TREE NUTS</u>					
ALMONDS, NT BLNCH, SHLD	MT	1,204	1,557	3,218,229	4,442,486
ALMONDS, PREP OR PRES	MT	365	538	707,794	1,079,199
SUBTOTAL.....		2,602	2,886	7,759,907	8,604,134
<u>NURSERY PRODUCTS</u>					
SUBTOTAL.....		---	---	312,794	2,013,026
<u>MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSED ITEMS</u>					
SUBTOTAL.....		---	---	30,486,639	19,377,568
GRAND TOTAL		---	---	83,900,031	79,188,823

1/ Volume in Liters, single strength equivalent. 2/ Mostly apple juice.

December, 1983

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, USDA, FAS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

[illegible]

ELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS.

COMMODITY/COUNTRY	COMMODITY/COUNTRY
AND	AND
BEGINNING OF	BEGINNING OF
ORANGES, FRESH (N)	ORANGES, FRESH (N)
CANADA.....	CANADA.....
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	TOTAL EC-TEN.....
BELGIUM-LUX.....	BELGIUM-LUX.....
FRANCE.....	FRANCE.....
GERMANY* FED.....	GERMANY* FED.....
IRELAND.....	IRELAND.....
NETHERLANDS.....	NETHERLANDS.....
UNITED KINGDOM.....	UNITED KINGDOM.....
OTHER EUROPE.....	OTHER EUROPE.....
FINLAND.....	FINLAND.....
SWEDEN.....	SWEDEN.....
OTHER.....	OTHER.....
TOTAL EUROPE.....	TOTAL EUROPE.....
LATIN AMERICA.....	LATIN AMERICA.....
BERMUDA AND CAR.....	BERMUDA AND CAR.....
HONG KONG.....	HONG KONG.....
JAPAN.....	JAPAN.....
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	OTHER COUNTRIES.....
WORLD TOTAL.....	WORLD TOTAL.....
AVOCADOS, FRESH (AVOCADOS, FRESH (
CANADA.....	CANADA.....
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	TOTAL EC-TEN.....
BELGIUM-LUX.....	BELGIUM-LUX.....
DENMARK.....	DENMARK.....
FRANCE.....	FRANCE.....
GERMANY* FED.....	GERMANY* FED.....
NETHERLANDS.....	NETHERLANDS.....
UNITED KINGDOM.....	UNITED KINGDOM.....
OTHER EUROPE.....	OTHER EUROPE.....
FINLAND.....	FINLAND.....
NORWAY.....	NORWAY.....
SWEDEN.....	SWEDEN.....
OTHER.....	OTHER.....
TOTAL EUROPE.....	TOTAL EUROPE.....
LATIN AMERICA.....	LATIN AMERICA.....
BERMUDA AND CAR.....	BERMUDA AND CAR.....
HONG KONG.....	HONG KONG.....
JAPAN.....	JAPAN.....
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	OTHER COUNTRIES.....
WORLD TOTAL.....	WORLD TOTAL.....
GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH	GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH
CANADA.....	CANADA.....
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	TOTAL EC-TEN.....
BELGIUM-LUX.....	BELGIUM-LUX.....
FRANCE.....	FRANCE.....
GERMANY* FED.....	GERMANY* FED.....
IRELAND.....	IRELAND.....
ITALY.....	ITALY.....
NETHERLANDS.....	NETHERLANDS.....
UNITED KINGDOM.....	UNITED KINGDOM.....
OTHER EUROPE.....	OTHER EUROPE.....
FINLAND.....	FINLAND.....
SWEDEN.....	SWEDEN.....
OTHER.....	OTHER.....
TOTAL EUROPE.....	TOTAL EUROPE.....
LATIN AMERICA.....	LATIN AMERICA.....
BERMUDA AND CAR.....	BERMUDA AND CAR.....
HONG KONG.....	HONG KONG.....
JAPAN.....	JAPAN.....
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	OTHER COUNTRIES.....
WORLD TOTAL.....	WORLD TOTAL.....
LEMONS, FRESH (AL	LEMONS, FRESH (AL
CANADA.....	CANADA.....
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	TOTAL EC-TEN.....
BELGIUM-LUX.....	BELGIUM-LUX.....
FRANCE.....	FRANCE.....
GERMANY* FED.....	GERMANY* FED.....
IRELAND.....	IRELAND.....
NETHERLANDS.....	NETHERLANDS.....
UNITED KINGDOM.....	UNITED KINGDOM.....
OTHER EUROPE.....	OTHER EUROPE.....
FINLAND.....	FINLAND.....
SWEDEN.....	SWEDEN.....
OTHER.....	OTHER.....
TOTAL EUROPE.....	TOTAL EUROPE.....
LATIN AMERICA.....	LATIN AMERICA.....
BERMUDA AND CAR.....	BERMUDA AND CAR.....
HONG KONG.....	HONG KONG.....
JAPAN.....	JAPAN.....
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	OTHER COUNTRIES.....
WORLD TOTAL.....	WORLD TOTAL.....

NOVEMBER 1983

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	OCTOBER 1983	SEASON- 1982	OCTOBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 OCTOBER	PERCENT OCTOBER 1983
RAISINS (AUG)						
CANADA.....	1,241	1,055	2,896	2,240	-20	-33
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1,116	2,264	2,946	770	+30	+23
BELGIUM-LUX.....	70	152	152	218	+16	+43
DENMARK.....	145	138	333	794	+4	+139
FRANCE.....	141	169	169	160	-30	-5
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	166	336	1,107	697	+102	+37
IRELAND.....	---	10	---	10	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	182	248	384	+93	+55
UNITED KINGDOM.....	52	255	255	683	+453	+167
OTHER EUROPE.....	49	304	423	1,203	+525	+184
FINLAND.....	5	116	180	147	---	+170
NORWAY.....	112	689	1,576	2,351	+513	+46
SWEDEN.....	53	82	134	161	+56	+26
TOTAL EUROPE.....	892	2,336	4,578	7,147	+162	+36
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	797	264	1,046	497	-67	-52
HONG KONG.....	25	54	80	56	+30	+231
JAPAN.....	781	931	1,475	2,020	+18	+2
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	894	954	2,330	1,974	-7	-15
WORLD TOTAL.....	4,691	5,460	12,574	14,182	+19	+9

ALMONDS, SHELLED (JULY 1)

CANADA.....	541	264	1,403	1,316	-87	-6
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	2,106	2,166	13,369	10,836	---	-19
BELGIUM-LUX.....	168	145	186	265	+115	+43
DENMARK.....	152	82	651	712	+46	+20
FRANCE.....	323	265	1,840	1,407	-18	-23
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	766	882	7,316	4,871	-8	-33
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	45	106	1,026	6	-93	-95
UNITED KINGDOM.....	310	491	1,4819	2,356	+539	+29
OTHER EUROPE.....	46	234	44	151	-5	-36
FINLAND.....	330	191	1,513	1,135	-42	-25
NORWAY.....	655	246	2,355	1,664	-65	-25
SWEDEN.....	208	209	914	931	+1	+2
TOTAL EUROPE.....	3,365	2,795	18,582	14,716	-18	-20
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	151	11	276	46	-88	-45
HONG KONG.....	10	11	39	39	---	---
JAPAN.....	1,091	761	2,893	3,238	+30	+15
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	795	651	2,495	2,056	-13	-20
WORLD TOTAL.....	5,980	4,598	25,876	21,592	-23	-17

ALMONDS, UNSHELLED (JULY)

CANADA.....	180	116	231	169	-17	-27
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	20	45	75	---	+66
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	9	6	41	165	---	+246
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	454	331	1,159	755	-28	-35
WORLD TOTAL.....	610	484	1,487	1,124	-20	-24

ALMONDS, PREP-OR PRES JULY 1:

CANADA.....	208	194	662	553	-26	-47
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1,061	1,256	5,106	6,000	+16	+15
BELGIUM-LUX.....	11	11	5	12	+50	+48
DENMARK.....	199	52	508	965	+54	+66
FRANCE.....	611	781	2,594	3,513	+28	+35
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	60	160	475	1,14	+166	+13
NETHERLANDS.....	199	220	1,075	1,049	+10	+2
UNITED KINGDOM.....	11	33	66	82	+202	+21
FINLAND.....	1	17	62	121	+48	+80
NORWAY.....	135	160	415	479	+15	+19
SWEDEN.....	1,476	1,476	5,672	6,724	+17	+15
TOTAL EUROPE.....	14	6	30	10	-61	-66
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	2	4	6	+47	+27
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	32	7	66	51	-80	-22
HONG KONG.....	167	302	831	1,003	+81	+12
JAPAN.....	347	162	1,288	1,053	-81	-22
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	2,034	2,115	7,499	6,868	-45	-11
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	OCTOBER 1983	SEASON- 1982	OCTOBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 OCTOBER	PERCENT OCTOBER 1983
ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

LEMON CIL (NOV 1)

CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

WALNUTS, SHELLED (AUG 1)

CANADA.....	41	96	66	205	+135	+202
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

WALNUTS, NOT SHELLED (AUG 1):

CANADA.....	455	446	518	526	-2	-15
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	12,972	10,544	13,460	10,544	-19	-15
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- 1982	OCTOBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 OCTOBER	PERCENT CHANGE
APRICOTS, CANNED (JUNE 1)	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	---	7	49	23	52	52
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	7	49	23	52	52
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	10	60	60
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	1	1	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	2	76	76
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	8	13	7	48	48
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	4	100	100
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	2	59	59
FINLAND.....	---	1	10	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	15	211	211
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	6	39	15	43	43
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	2	1	125	43	43
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	1	4	5	394	394
HONG KONG.....	---	2	2	38	63	63
JAPAN.....	---	8	2	108	530	530
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	36	108	100	530	530
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	55	406	192	249	249
MIXTURES 2> FRUITS PREP/PRES:	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	1,333	494	5,256	3,289	-63	-37
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	242	72	2,501	651	-70	-72
BELGIUM-LUX.....	122	---	---	24	-100	-92
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	71	-100	-92
GREECE.....	9	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	440	-26	-42
UNITED KINGDOM.....	19	69	156	93	-100	-41
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	76	-76	-76
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	302	-131	-65
SCANDINAVIA.....	---	---	---	98	-69	-86
OTHER.....	101	718	4,728	1,177	-68	-75
TOTAL EUROPE.....	427	137	634	431	-35	-46
LATIN AMERICA.....	232	151	634	733	-62	-41
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	180	66	1,440	1,440	+33	+2
HONG KONG.....	169	224	1,405	1,122	+208	+6
JAPAN.....	181	424	3,470	3,470	+7	+6
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	784	952	2,472	11,451	-26	-26
WORLD TOTAL.....	3,157	2,361	16,461	24,932	-76	-43
PEACHES, CANNED (JUNE 1)	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	1,692	392	5,100	2,932	-76	-43
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1,436	43	2,916	14	-100	-92
BELGIUM-LUX.....	28	---	---	14	-100	-92
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	50	+6	+81
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1,378	---	---	676	-100	-70
ITALY.....	---	---	---	116	-62	-110
NETHERLANDS.....	21	34	106	12	-29	-64
UNITED KINGDOM.....	5	3	33	54	---	+104
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	32	-100	-92
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	185	-107	-64
SCANDINAVIA.....	11	---	---	1,127	-52	-69
OTHER.....	14	70	3,472	365	-75	-74
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1,471	70	3,472	365	-75	-74
LATIN AMERICA.....	277	10	1,372	63	-41	-25
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	69	14	473	102	-76	-75
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	2,467	-11	-12
JAPAN.....	618	547	3,408	1,756	+9	+61
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	432	467	1,411	9,404	-67	-40
WORLD TOTAL.....	4,767	1,570	15,045	24,932	-76	-43
CHERRIES, W/PEACH-ING, CANNED (JULY 1)	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	74	25	119	54	-66	-54
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	19	4	36	20	-78	-43
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	10	-100	-49
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	4	---	+139
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	2	2	-100	-40
GREECE.....	13	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	2	+1	+60
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	14	---	-100
SCANDINAVIA.....	---	---	---	12	+37	+6
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1982	1983	SEASON- 1982	OCTOBER 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982 OCTOBER	PERCENT CHANGE
PEARS, CANNED (JUNE 1)	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SCANDINAVIA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
PINEAPPLES, CANNED (JUNE 1)	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SCANDINAVIA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHEFRES, SWEET & TARTS, CND.	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SCANDINAVIA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMER 1983

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1983, WITH COMPARISONS			
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	OCTOBER 1982	SEASON- 1982	SEASON- 1983
CHANGE FROM 1982	1982	1982	1983
	OCT-BOS-	OCT-BOS-	OCT-BOS-
	DOCT	DOCT	DOCT

	HOOPS EXTRACT (SEPT 11)	(IN METRIC TONS)	PERCENT
CANADA	20	30	100
TOTAL EUROPE	54	57	94
TOTAL U.S.	---	60	94
TOTAL U.S. + CAN.	---	79	100
GERMANY, FED. REP.	4	43	81
IRELAND	32	32	100
NETHERLANDS	17	12	12
UNITED KINGDOM	---	18	30
OTHER EUROPE	---	---	---
OTHER	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	54	57	94
TOTAL U.S.	61	58	109
TOTAL U.S. + CAN.	66	77	117
BREMAH AND CARIBBEAN	6	7	6
OTHER COUNTRIES	---	8	13
WORLD TOTAL	139	122	11
OTHER TOTAL	---	---	---

POPS (SEPT 1).....	26	86	76	96	139	27
CANADA.....	12	432	17	454	***	***
TOTAL C-TEN.....	1	---	---	---	100	100
FRANCE.....	---	422	---	454	***	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	11	---	11	---	100	100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COPS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	12	432	17	454	***	***
LATIN AMERICA.....	227	176	608	291	52	52
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	14	5	16	53	27	27
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER ASIA.....	12	12	12	12	100	100
OTHER OCEANIA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	390	716	826	865	83	83

ONTARIO, FRESH (NOCT 11)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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[illegible]

STATES, FRESH (OCT. 1)	1,695	2,704	1,695	2,704	+7	+7
ALBANIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARGENTINA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTRALIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELGIUM.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOLIVIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRAZIL.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
BURMA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHINA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLOMBIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
COSTA RICA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUBA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECUADOR.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGYPT.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL SALVADOR.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
ETHIOPIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUATEMALA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
HONG KONG.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNGARY.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDONESIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAPAN.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
JERSEY.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
JORDAN.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENYA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOREA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAOS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
LATVIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEBANON.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
LITHUANIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACAU.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAURITIUS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEXICO.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW ZEALAND.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGERIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWAY.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMAN.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
PANAMA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARAGUAY.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERU.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHILIPPINES.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLAND.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
QATAR.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROMANIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
RUSSIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAUDI ARABIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SINGAPORE.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH AFRICA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. HELENA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. KITTS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. LUCIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. VINCENT.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWEDEN.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAIWAN.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
TANZANIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
THAILAND.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRINIDAD.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

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